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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/527,927	10/11/2005	Rainer Heller	2002P13477WOUS	7622
7590	10/05/2007		EXAMINER	
Siemens Corporation Intellectual Property Department 170 Wood Avenue South Iselin, NJ 08830			KIM, HEE SOO	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2157	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/05/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.	10/527,927	Applicant(s)	HELLER ET AL.
Examiner	Hee Soo Kim	Art Unit	2157

— The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address —

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/9/2004.  
2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.  
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4) Claim(s) 19-36 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) Claim(s) 19-36 is/are rejected.  
7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) All b) Some \* c) None of:  
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/16/2005.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

This action is responsive to application filed on October 11, 2005. Claims 1-18 have been cancelled. Claims 19-36 have been added and are pending examination.

***Priority***

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

***Information Disclosure Statement***

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 3/16/2005 was filed after the mailing date of 3/16/2005. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

***Inventorship***

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 19~24, 26~33, 35, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hawes (U.S. Patent# 6,094,686), ~~in view of URI Generic Syntax hereinafter (RFC 2396).~~

Regarding Claim 19.

Hawes taught a system for updating items of information displayed on a client, the system comprising:

a server for providing the items of information (Col. 4, Lines 46~49, Fig. 1);  
at least one information unit for displaying the items of information on the client (Col. 4, Lines 45~53, Fig. 1);

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a data transmission device for transmitting new items of information on the server and/or for transmitting items of information between the server and the client (Col. 3, Lines 33~37, Fig. 1);

first mechanisms for assigning an update stamp to each identifier (Col. 5, Lines 25~27);

second mechanisms for updating the update stamp (It is implicit any time a webpage is updated and compared with the page stored at a client, would employ the means to update the time of the newly updated webpage in order for the client to compare and update its non-cached portion of the webpage), and

third mechanisms for comparing the update stamp, assigned to the information unit concerned, with the current update stamp (Col. 5, Lines 27~36, the browser may compare the time status information of the non-cached portion against the webpage).

Hawes did not explicitly teach managing identifiers used to identify information units by a first mechanism and second mechanisms for assigning newly-received items of information to the identifiers. <sup>However</sup> ~~Although~~ it is well-known in the art for information to be identified and managed using identifiers, ~~Hawes further pointed out a mechanism for identifying a portion of a page as cacheable or non-cacheable is dependent upon on the creator of the page (Col. 5, Lines 3~9). Thus, it would provide the creator of the page to utilize identifiers such as URIs taught by the standards (RFC 2396) to allow resources to be identified by name or other attributes of that resource.~~

*as also suggested by Hawes further described a mechanism for*

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made ~~to modify Hawes' system allowing URIs to be utilized as to implement, in Hawes' system, a management mechanism for managing the identifiers that are used to identify the information units and for assigning update stamps as this would allow for a more reliable and effective~~

Art Unit: 2157

updating system.

~~the identifiers of the page. The modification allows a resource to remain constant even if the content changes over time.~~

Regarding Claim 20,

Hawes taught provision is made for the updating of the items of information displayed in an information unit when the update stamps differ (Col. 5, Lines 33~36).

Regarding Claim 21,

Hawes taught the system is provided for the updating of items of information relating to an industrial production process (Col. 6, Lines 10~15, Hawes uses the invention to allow a client to receive a representative page showing the status of a printer on a network. This implies the printer can be a paper printer commonly used in the paper industry to mass produce i.e. catalogs or brochures).

Regarding Claim 22,

Hawes taught the client is designed as a device for operating and monitoring the production process (Col. 6, Lines 10~15, Hawes uses the invention to allow a client to receive a representative page showing the status of a printer on a network. This implies the printer can be a paper printer commonly used in the paper industry to mass produce i.e. catalogs or brochures).

Regarding Claim 23,

Hawes taught the server is adapted for providing items of information received from programmable controllers or systems, and/or diagnostic devices or systems (Col. 6, Lines 10~15, Fig. 3, a representative page showing the status of a printer on a network).

Regarding Claim 24,

Hawes taught the server is a Web server (Fig. 1, the websites are hosted on the server).

Regarding Claim 26,

Hawes did not explicitly teach the identifiers are Uniform Resource Identifiers as used in the Web environment. Although it is well-known in the art for information to be identified and managed using identifiers, Hawes further pointed out a mechanism for identifying a portion of a page as cacheable or non-cacheable is dependent upon on the creator of the page (Col.5, Lines 3~9). Thus, it would provide the creator of the page to utilize identifiers such as URIs taught by the standards (RFC 2396) to allow resources to be identified by name or other attributes of that resource.

Regarding Claim 27,

Hawes taught the device for the transmission of data takes the form of an Intranet and/or the Internet (Col. 4, Lines 38~39, Fig. 1).

Regarding Claim 28,

Hawes taught a method for updating items of information displayed on at least one client, the method comprising:

providing the items of information on a server (Col. 4, Lines 46~49, Fig. 1);

displaying the items of information on a client in at least one information unit (Col. 4, Lines 45~53, Fig. 1);

transmitting new items of information on the server and/or transmitting items of information between the server and the at least one client by a data transmission device (Col. 3, Lines 33~37, Fig. 1);

assigning an update stamp to each identifier by the first mechanism (Col.5, Lines 25~27);

updating the update stamp by the second mechanism (Examiner notes it is implicit  
obvious any time a webpage is updated and compared with the page stored at a client,

would employ the means to update the time of the newly updated webpage in order for the client to compare and update its non-cached portion of the webpage); and

comparing the update stamp, assigned to a respective information unit, with a current update stamp by a third mechanism (Col. 5, Lines 27~36, the browser may compare the time status information of the non-cached portion against the webpage). Same as in pg 4

Hawes did not explicitly teach managing identifiers used to identify information units by a first mechanism and assigning newly-received items of information to the identifiers by a second mechanism. Although it is well-known in the art for information to be identified and managed using identifiers, Hawes further pointed out a mechanism for identifying a portion of a page as cacheable or non-cacheable is dependent upon the creator of the page (Col. 5, Lines 3~9). Thus, it would provide the creator of the page to utilize identifiers such as URIs taught by the standards (RFC 2396) to allow resources to be identified by name or other attributes of that resource.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify Hawes' system allowing URIs to be utilized as the identifiers of the page. The modification allows a resource to remain constant even if the content changes over time.

Regarding Claim 29.

Hawes taught the items of information displayed in one of the information units are updated when the update stamps differ (Col. 5, Lines 33~36).

Regarding Claim 30.

Hawes taught the system is provided for the updating of items of information relating to an industrial production process (Col. 6, Lines 10~15, Hawes uses the

invention to allow a client to receive a representative page showing the status of a printer on a network. This implies the printer can be a paper printer commonly used in the paper industry to mass produce i.e. catalogs or brochures).

Regarding Claim 31,

Hawes taught the client is designed as a device for operating and monitoring the production process (Col. 6, Lines 10~15, Hawes uses the invention to allow a client to receive a representative page showing the status of a printer on a network. This implies the printer can be a paper printer commonly used in the paper industry to mass produce i.e. catalogs or brochures).

Regarding Claim 32,

Hawes taught the server is adapted for providing items of information received from programmable controllers or systems, and/or diagnostic devices or systems (Col. 6, Lines 10~15, Fig. 3, a representative page showing the status of a printer on a network).

Regarding Claim 33,

Hawes teaches a Web server is used as the server (Fig. 1, the websites are hosted on the server).

Regarding Claim 35,

Hawes did not explicitly teach the identifiers are Uniform Resource Identifiers as used in the Web environment. Although it is well-known in the art for information to be identified and managed using identifiers, Hawes further pointed out a mechanism for identifying a portion of a page as cacheable or non-cacheable is dependent upon on the creator of the page (Col.5, Lines 3~9). Thus, it would provide the creator of the page to

utilize identifiers such as URIs taught by the standards (RFC 2396) to allow resources to be identified by name or other attributes of that resource.

Regarding Claim 36,

Hawes teaches the device for the transmission of data is an Intranet and/or the Internet (Col. 4, Lines 38~39, Fig. 1).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 25 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hawes (U.S. Patent# 6,094,686) in view of ~~URI Generic Syntax hereinafter (RFC 2396)~~ and in further view of Alderson et al. hereinafter Alderson (U.S. Patent# 5,019,963)

Regarding Claim 25,

~~The combination of Hawes and RFC 2396 hereinafter ('combo')~~ did not explicitly teach first mechanism and/or the second mechanism and/or the third mechanism are provided for the purpose of installation on the server. Hawes taught the first, second, and third mechanisms are provided by the web browser residing in memory on the client capable of retrieving information from another node of the distributed network (Col. 4, Lines 24~29).

However, Alderson taught a host processor (server) provided with means for determining which version of a particular data file is contained within the terminal and

for supplying to that terminal only an updated data file applicable to that version (Col. 2, Lines 35~39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to combine ~~the 'combo'~~ <sup>Hawes' teachings</sup> with Alderson's invention to allow the server to individually determine outdated web pages of any number of connected clients. The combination would allow the server to update web pages of all connected clients at once instead of per page basis thus, improving time and cost.

Regarding Claim 34.

~~The combination of Hawes and RFC 2396 hereinafter ('combo')~~ did not explicitly teach first mechanism and/or the second mechanism and/or the third mechanism are installed on the server. Hawes taught the first, second, and third mechanisms are provided by the web browser residing in memory on the client capable of retrieving information from another node of the distributed network (Col. 4, Lines 24~29).

However, Alderson taught a host processor (server) provided with means for determining which version of a particular data file is contained within the terminal and for supplying to that terminal only an updated data file applicable to that version (Col. 2, Lines 35~39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to combine 'combo with Alderson's invention to allow the server to individually determine outdated web pages of any number of connected clients. The combination would allow the server to update web pages of all connected clients at once instead of per page basis thus, improving time and cost.

### ***Conclusion***

**Examiner's Note:** Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: US 2003/0046365 A1, US 2003/0177175 A1, US Patent 6,061,686, US Patent 7,051,084, US Patent 6,275,858, US Patent 6,032,182, US Patent 6,766,422.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hee Soo Kim whose telephone number is (571) 270-3229. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00AM - 5:30PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-5001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HSK  
9/17/07

## **DETAILED ACTION**

This action is responsive to application filed on October 11, 2005. Claims 1-18 have been cancelled. Claims 19-36 have been added and are pending examination.

### ***Priority***

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d); which papers have been placed of record in the file.

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 3/16/2005 was filed after the mailing date of 3/16/2005. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

### ***Inventorship***

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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Claims 19~24, 26~33, 35, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hawes (U.S. Patent# 6,094,686).

Regarding Claim 19,

Hawes taught a system for updating items of information displayed on a client, the system comprising:

a server for providing the items of information (Col. 4, Lines 46~49, Fig. 1);

at least one information unit for displaying the items of information on the client (Col. 4, Lines 45~53, Fig. 1);

a data transmission device for transmitting new items of information on the server and/or for transmitting items of information between the server and the client (Col. 3, Lines 33~37, Fig. 1);

first mechanisms for assigning an update stamp to each identifier (Col.5, Lines 25~27);

second mechanisms for updating the update stamp (It is implicit any time a webpage is updated and compared with the page stored at a client, would employ the means to update the time of the newly updated webpage in order for the client to compare and update its non-cached portion of the webpage), and

third mechanisms for comparing the update stamp, assigned to the information unit concerned, with the current update stamp (Col. 5, Lines 27~36, the browser may compare the time status information of the non-cached portion against the webpage).

Hawes did not explicitly teach managing identifiers used to identify information units by a first mechanism and second mechanisms for assigning newly-received items of information to the identifiers. However, it is well-known in the art for information to be identified and managed using identifiers as suggested by Hawes which further disclose a mechanism for identifying a portion of a page as cacheable or non-cacheable is dependent upon on the creator of the page (Col.5, Lines 3~9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to implement, in Hawes' system, a management mechanism for managing the identifiers that are used to identify the information units and for assigning update stamps as this would allow for a more reliable and effective updating system.

Regarding Claim 20

Hawes taught provision is made for the updating of the items of information displayed in an information unit when the update stamps differ (Col. 5, Lines 33~36).

Regarding Claim 21,

Hawes taught the system is provided for the updating of items of information relating to an industrial production process (Col. 6, Lines 10~15, Hawes uses the invention to allow a client to receive a representative page showing the status of a printer on a network. This implies the printer can be a paper printer commonly used in the paper industry to mass produce i.e. catalogs or brochures).

Regarding Claim 22,

Hawes taught the client is designed as a device for operating and monitoring the production process (Col. 6, Lines 10~15, Hawes uses the invention to allow a client to receive a representative page showing the status of a printer on a network. This implies the printer can be a paper printer commonly used in the paper industry to mass produce i.e. catalogs or brochures).

Regarding Claim 23,

Hawes taught the server is adapted for providing items of information received from programmable controllers or systems, and/or diagnostic devices or systems (Col. 6, Lines 10~15, Fig. 3, a representative page showing the status of a printer on a network).

Regarding Claim 24,

Hawes taught the server is a Web server (Fig. 1, the websites are hosted on the server).

Regarding Claim 26,

Hawes did not explicitly teach the identifiers are Uniform Resource Identifiers as used in the Web environment. Although it is well-known in the art for information to be identified and managed using identifiers, Hawes further pointed out a mechanism for identifying a portion of a page as cacheable or non-cacheable is dependent upon on the

creator of the page (Col.5, Lines 3~9). Thus, it would provide the creator of the page to utilize identifiers such as URIs taught by the standards (RFC 2396) to allow resources to be identified by name or other attributes of that resource.

Regarding Claim 27,

Hawes taught the device for the transmission of data takes the form of an Intranet and/or the Internet (Col. 4, Lines 38~39, Fig. 1).

Regarding Claim 28,

Hawes taught a method for updating items of information displayed on at least one client, the method comprising:

providing the items of information on a server (Col. 4, Lines 46~49, Fig. 1);

displaying the items of information on a client in at least one information unit (Col. 4, Lines 45~53, Fig. 1);

transmitting new items of information on the server and/or transmitting items of information between the server and the at least one client by a data transmission device (Col. 3, Lines 33~37, Fig. 1);

assigning an update stamp to each identifier by the first mechanism (Col.5, Lines 25~27);

updating the update stamp by the second mechanism (It is implicit any time a webpage is updated and compared with the page stored at a client, would employ the means to update the time of the newly updated webpage in order for the client to compare and update its non-cached portion of the webpage); and

comparing the update stamp, assigned to a respective information unit, with a current update stamp by a third mechanism (Col. 5, Lines 27~36, the browser may compare the time status information of the non-cached portion against the webpage).

Hawes did not explicitly teach managing identifiers used to identify information units by a first mechanism and second mechanisms for assigning newly-received items of information to the identifiers. However, it is well-known in the art for information to be identified and managed using identifiers as suggested by Hawes which further disclose a mechanism for identifying a portion of a page as cacheable or non-cacheable is dependent upon on the creator of the page (Col.5, Lines 3~9).

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Regarding Claim 29,

Hawes taught the items of information displayed in one of the information units are updated when the update stamps differ (Col. 5, Lines 33~36).

Regarding Claim 30,

Hawes taught the system is provided for the updating of items of information relating to an industrial production process (Col. 6, Lines 10~15, Hawes uses the invention to allow a client to receive a representative page showing the status of a printer on a network. This implies the printer can be a paper printer commonly used in the paper industry to mass produce i.e. catalogs or brochures).

Regarding Claim 31,

Hawes taught the client is designed as a device for operating and monitoring the production process (Col. 6, Lines 10~15, Hawes uses the invention to allow a client to receive a representative page showing the status of a printer on a network. This implies the printer can be a paper printer commonly used in the paper industry to mass produce i.e. catalogs or brochures).

Regarding Claim 32,

Hawes taught the server is adapted for providing items of information received from programmable controllers or systems, and/or diagnostic devices or systems (Col. 6, Lines 10~15, Fig. 3, a representative page showing the status of a printer on a network).

Regarding Claim 33,

Hawes teaches a Web server is used as the server (Fig. 1, the websites are hosted on the server).

Regarding Claim 35,

Hawes did not explicitly teach the identifiers are Uniform Resource Identifiers as used in the Web environment. Although it is well-known in the art for information to be identified and managed using identifiers, Hawes further pointed out a mechanism for identifying a portion of a page as cacheable or non-cacheable is dependent upon the creator of the page (Col. 5, Lines 3~9). Thus, it would provide the creator of the page to utilize identifiers such as URIs taught by the standards (RFC 2396) to allow resources to be identified by name or other attributes of that resource.

Regarding Claim 36,

Hawes teaches the device for the transmission of data is an Intranet and/or the Internet (Col. 4, Lines 38~39, Fig. 1).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 25 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hawes (U.S. Patent# 6,094,686) in view of Alderson et al. hereinafter Alderson (U.S. Patent# 5,019,963)

**Regarding Claim 25,**

Hawes did not explicitly teach first mechanism and/or the second mechanism and/or the third mechanism are provided for the purpose of installation on the server. Hawes taught the first, second, and third mechanisms are provided by the web browser residing in memory on the client capable of retrieving information from another node of the distributed network (Col. 4, Lines 24~29).

However, Alderson taught a host processor (server) provided with means for determining which version of a particular data file is contained within the terminal and for supplying to that terminal only an updated data file applicable to that version (Col. 2, Lines 35~39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to combine Hawes' teachings with Alderson's invention to allow the server to individually determine outdated web pages of any number of

connected clients. The combination would allow the server to update web pages of all connected clients at once instead of per page basis thus, improving time and cost.

Regarding Claim 34,

Hawes did not explicitly teach first mechanism and/or the second mechanism and/or the third mechanism are installed on the server. Hawes taught the first, second, and third mechanisms are provided by the web browser residing in memory on the client capable of retrieving information from another node of the distributed network (Col. 4, Lines 24~29).

However, Alderson taught a host processor (server) provided with means for determining which version of a particular data file is contained within the terminal and for supplying to that terminal only an updated data file applicable to that version (Col. 2, Lines 35~39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to combine 'combo with Alderson's invention to allow the server to individually determine outdated web pages of any number of connected clients. The combination would allow the server to update web pages of all connected clients at once instead of per page basis thus, improving time and cost.

***Conclusion***

**Examiner's Note:** Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing

responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: US 2003/0046365 A1, US 2003/0177175 A1, US Patent 6,061,686, US Patent 7,051,084, US Patent 6,275,858, US Patent 6,032,182, US Patent 6,766,422.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hee Soo Kim whose telephone number is (571) 270-3229. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00AM - 5:30PM EST.

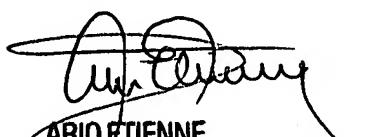
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-5001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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9/17/07

  
MARIO ETIENNE  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100